

$\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are complementary angles and  $\angle 2$  and  $\angle 3$  are supplementary angles. Given the measures of  $\angle 1$ , find  $m\angle 2$  and  $m\angle 3$ .

16.  $m\angle 1 = 80^\circ$

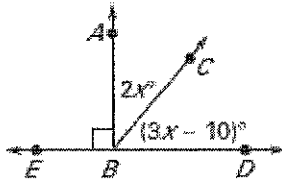
17.  $m\angle 1 = 33^\circ$

18.  $m\angle 1 = 72^\circ$

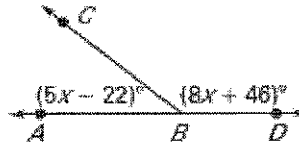
19.  $m\angle 1 = 7^\circ$

Find  $m\angle ABC$  and  $m\angle CBD$ .

20.



21.



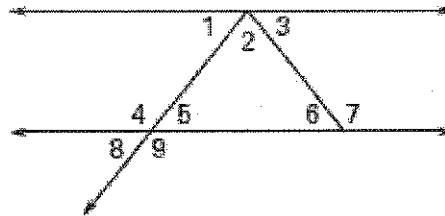
In Exercises 22 - 25, use the diagram. Tell whether the angles are vertical angles, a linear pair, adjacent, or neither.

22.  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 3$

23.  $\angle 2$  and  $\angle 3$

24.  $\angle 4$  and  $\angle 5$

25.  $\angle 5$  and  $\angle 8$



26. The measure of one angle is three times the measure of its complement. Find the measure of each angle.

27. Two angles form a linear pair. The measure of one angle is 8 times the measure of the other angle. Find the measure of each angle.

Tell whether the statement is always, sometimes, or never true.

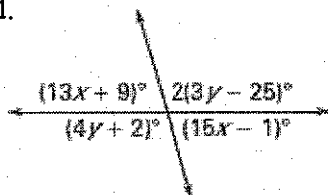
28. Two complementary angles form a linear pair.

29. The supplement of an obtuse angle is an acute angle.

30. An angle that has a supplement also has a complement.

Find the value of the variables and the measure of each angle in the diagrams.

31.



32.

